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I. Explanation to the Sketch of Wonsan-si

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The population of Wonsan-si prior to the Korean War was approximately 600,000, but it was decreased to 400,000 [redacted]. By occupation these were fishermen, office workers at the various Government and enterprise organs, laborers, and farmers in the environs in addition to soldiers and internal affairs officers. Up to date, Wonsan was in the status of a fishing harbor, but with the entry of Soviet [redacted] merchant vessels it will be also a commercial port in the future.

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[redacted] the cargo boats of the Ch'ingjin and Wonsan harbors, Marine Transportation Management Bureau, Ministry of Transportation, the passenger boats of the Wonsan Harbor, the fishing boats of the fishing enterprise stations and the fishing cooperatives are the only sea-crafts that frequent the Wonsan Port. During the fishing season between October and February, many fishing boats from the various places come to the waters of the Wonsan Harbor to catch myngt'ee (Alaska Pollack) day and night, and during May through to July, the boats catch mackerel on daytime only. At the Wonsan Shipyard, the naval crafts of the NKPA were seen mooring at the breakwater for repairs, lying at anchor in the North Harbor at CU 615515 in Sinhyang-ni, Yonhying Bay at their base. These were patrol boats, 50 ton-torpedo boats and mine sweepers, equipped with anti-aircraft machine guns, and torpedoes. There was also seen a 1,000 ton-mine sweeping ship moored at sea at CU 628514 with four or five 102 mm guns on board. In addition, the old Japanese airfield in Wonsan was used by the Air Force of the NKPA as its base of the MiG 15 planes.

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The explanation to the sketch of Wonsan-si is given below:

1. Breakwater: Built during the Japanese occupation. On its eastern tip is an islet where a lighthouse is standing. The wall of the breakwater is approximately 7 meters high above the water surface. On the map, there are two breakwaters [redacted] the two were connected into one.
2. Water gauge: On the map, the black figures show the depth of water, but following the Armistice, dredgers were employed to make the harbor much deeper.
3. Building under the management of the Wonsan People's Committee: This building was erected over the ruins of the Korean War after the Armistice. At first, it was used by the 3rd Area of the Liaison Department, CC, KLP, in charge of the transportation of agents to SK, but since 1957 its management was taken over by the Wonsan People's Committee. It was a three-story structure with red brick walls and cement tiled roof, 12 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 13 meters high.
4. Ship Repair Factory, Wonsan Fishing Cooperative: It was used as a ship repair factory since the Japanese occupation, rebuilt over the ruins of the Korean War, following the Armistice.

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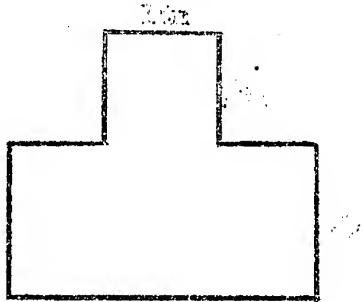
Office: One-story wooden structure, with uncoated walls and cementtiled roof, 15 meters long, 8 meters wide and 6 meters high.

Warehouse: One-story brick structure, with uncoated walls and cementtiled roof, 20 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 8 meters high.

Ironsmith Workshop: One-story brick structure, with uncoated walls and 8 meters high, equipped with lathes, shapers, drilling machines, 2 slips, each stretching 25 meters on the dock and 8 meters in water.

Business: Repairing ships of the Wonsan Fishing Cooperative by 150 employees.

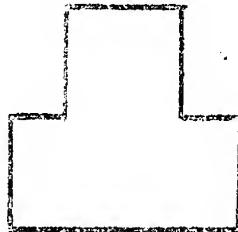
5. Kangwon-do Party Committee, KLP: Rebuilt over the ruins of the Korean War after the Armistice. It was a three story brick structure with cement-coated walls and veranda roof, 25 meters long, 25 meters wide and 15 meters high, staffed by a chairman, a deputy-chairman, the Organization Department, the Staff Department, the Agricultural Department, the Propaganda & Agitation Department, the Accounting Department, the Confidential Document Section, and the Party Certificate Section.
6. Naval Channel Department, NK Navy: Managing the lighthouse and measuring the depths of water along the coast of Wonsan, Kangwon-do, and Hamgyong-namdo. It consisted of 3-4 buildings, occupied by the NK Navy. The quaywall where the NK naval units are stationed, remains unscathed by the war as it was during the Japanese occupation, and the long bridge at the pier was destroyed through bombing during the Korean War, and only a few supporting posts remained up to date.
7. Apartment Houses: Newly built in 3-4 stories on both side of the main street following the Armistic, presently accomodating laborers and office workers at the various workshops.
8. Wonsan International Hotel: Newly built following the Armistice, and was operated by the Food Management Bureau, Ministry of Commerce. It was three story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and veranda roof, the size follows:



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There were 60 rooms on three floors, and accommodations were given to official travellers and tourists proceeding to the Ch'ongesk-jong (Sea Pavilion) in Kojo, T'ongch'ün-gun, Kangwän-do, charging 150 Won for one bed per day, and 40 Won per meal with food ticket, and 80-200 Won without food ticket. A signboard, "Wonsan International Hotel" was hung up at the entrance of the hotel.

9. Wonsan Post Office: Newly built over the ruins of war at the same site of the old building of the Japanese regime. It was a three story brick structure with cement-coated walls and cement-tiled roof, 30 meters long, 20 meters wide and 15 meters high, the diagram being as follows:



10. Marine Transportation Management Bureau: Newly built following the Armistice of 1953. It was an one story wooden structure, with mud walls and cement-tiled roof. 15 meters square and 7 meters in height, staffed by a harbor master, a chief engineer, the Transportation Department, the Operational Department, the Bookkeeping Department, the Labor & Wage Department, the General Affairs Department and the staff instructors. It owned six 50 ton and five 105 ton-cargo boats, three 30 ton and two 50 ton-passenger boats, two 30 ton-tug boats and six 30 ton-lighters, and its business being the sea transportation by 200 employees, including 25 office workers.

11. Wonsan Harbor Area: The cargo boats of the Wonsan and Ch'ongjin harbors (under the Marine Transportation Management Bureau, Ministry of Transportation) lay at anchor here for loading and unloading. Seven or eight 50-105 ton-cargo boats made daily entries into the harbor, and 30 ton-passenger boats plied in the Yonh'yang Bay while 50 ton-passenger boats made round voyages to the Kojo Port in T'ongch'ün-gun, Kangwän-do. The quaywall of iron-concrete of the Japanese regime remained as it was, but the wooden gunwale protectors on it were damaged in several places, waiting for repairs.

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12. Building of the Wonsan Agricultural College: Newly built following the Armistice of 1953, and was presently used by the Wonsan Agricultural College. It was a two story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and cement-tiled roof, 20 meters long, 15 meters wide and 10 meters high.
13. Location of a sunken Japanese boat: A Japanese cargo boat of 6,000 ton was sunk immediately following the Liberation, and its mast was still seen above the surface of the water. It was planned to explode the hull in the future.
14. Unloading ground of the NKPA: Following the Armistice of 1953, an undisclosed unit of the NKPA began using this empty space for unloading supplies in transportation by rail. The unloaded goods were piled up in the open air under guard till they were transshipped on trucks for their destinations. These goods were building materials, food-stuff, military supplies such as arms and ammunition, gasoline, mobile oil, etc.,
15. Cement Bridge: Originally built during the Japanese occupation, and was rebuilt over the bombed ruins of the war, following the Armistice. It was 15 meters long, 7 meters wide, and 7 meters high above the water.
16. Iron Bridge: originally built during the Japanese occupation, bombed during the Korean War, and rebuilt over the ruins following the Armistice. It was 7 meters high above the water.
17. General Kangwon do Branch of the Central Bank: Newly built over the bombed ruins of an old bank of the Japanese regime, following the Armistice of 1953. It was a two story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and cement-tiled roof, 15 meters square and 5 meters high.
18. Soviet-Korean Theater: Newly built after the Armistice of 1953. It was an one story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and cement-tiled roof. 20 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 12 meters high, showing performances or motion pictures four times on Sundays and three times on weekdays, charging 20 Won for individual civilians and 5 Won for group visitors, military personnel and internal affairs officers.
19. Kangwon-do People's Committee: Newly built following the Armistice of 1953. It was a three story brick structure, with uncoated walls and cement-tiled roof, 25 meters long, 20 meters wide and 18 meters high, staffed by a chairman, four deputy chairmen, a chief clerk, the Agricultural Department, the Irrigation Management Bureau, the Social Department, the Labor Department, the Commercial Department, the Educational Department, the Propaganda & Agitation Department, and the Fishing Department.
20. Apartment Houses: A group of 3-4 story houses were newly built in a chain

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on both sides of the main street, following the Armistice of 1953, giving accommodations to laborers and office workers at the various workshops.

21. Kangwon-do Committee, Soviet-Korean Cultural Association: Newly built following the Armistice of 1953. It was a two story brick structure with uncoated walls and cement-tiled roof, 15 meters square and 10 meters high.
22. National Store: Newly built following the Armistice of 1953. It was an one-story brick structure, with uncoated walls and cement-tiled roof, 40 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 8 meters high, selling foodstuffs and daily goods, and running a dining hall inside the building, staffed by 10 employees.
23. Wonsan Railroad Station: Temporarily rebuilt over the bombed war ruins, following the Armistice of 1953, with a plan to erect a permanent building in a six months' period. It was an one story brick structure with cement-coated walls and cement-tiled roof, 40 meters long, 20 meters wide and 10 meters high. The station master was an unknown lieutenant colonel of the Ministry of Transportation.
24. Wonsan-si Party Committee, KLP: Newly built following the Armistice of 1953. It was a three story brick structure with uncoated walls and cement-tiled roof, 20 meters square and 15 meters high, staffed by a chairman, two vice-chairmen, the Organization Department, the Staff Department, the Labor Department, the Business Department, the Propaganda and Agitation Department, the Party Certificate Section, the Commercial Department, the Confidential Documents Section, and the Accounting Department.
25. National Foodstuff Store: Newly built following the Armistice of 1953. It was an one story brick structure, with uncoated walls and cement-tiled roof, 20 meters square and 3.5 meters high, selling confectionery, liquors (grape wine, apple wine, ginseng wine, signer wine and "soju"), fruits, meat, marine products, side-dishes, various canned foods, which money could buy, because there were no ticket or distribution system.
26. Apartment Houses: Beginning from 1957, the Wonsan Construction Trust started building apartment houses in accordance with the city reconstruction plan, and for the building materials, it carried lumber from the Forestry Enterprise Station in Musan, Hamgyong-bukto by rail, glass from the Glass Factory in Namp'o, P'yongan-nando by rail, and brick from the environs of the Wonsan-si. The houses were 3-4 story brick structures, with cement-tiled roofs. The four story houses were 15 meters high and the three story houses 12 meters high, both 30-40 meters long and 15 meters wide.
27. Kangwon-do Construction Trust: Newly built following the Armistice of 1953; Two story brick structure, with uncoated walls and cement-tiled

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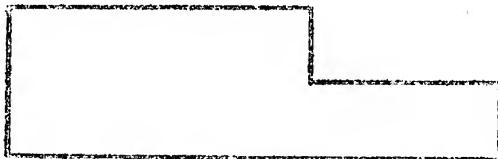
roof, 20 meters square and 12 meters high, engaged in construction business in Wonsan and other parts in Kangwon-do.

28. Empty Ground: Up to date the ground was empty, but it will be used as a building site in the future.
29. Board Fence, Wonsan Shipyard: A fence of thick uncoated wooden boards around the enclosure.
30. Wonsan Shipyard: Newly built [redacted] One story brick structure 50X1-HUM with uncoated walls and cement-tiled roof, 30 meters long, 25 meters wide and 9 meters high, equipped with a blacksmith shop, lathes, shapers, drilling machines, windlasses, and tools for the Ironsmith Shop.
31. Shipbuilding Plant, Wonsan Shipyard: Newly built following the Armistice of 1953; Two buildings of zero size and structure, i.e., one story brick structure with uncoated walls and cement-tiled roof, 40 meters long, 30 meters wide and 12 meters high, constructing 50-105 ton-cargo boats and 50-100 ton-fishing vessels and sometimes SK operational boats for the 3rd District, CC, KLP. The above boats were all of wood and the cargo and fishing boats were equipped with hot-bulb engines.
32. Office, Wonsan Shipyard: Newly built following the Armistice of 1953: In outward appearance, a two story structure, but inwardly an one story brick structure, with uncoated walls and cement-tiled roof, 25 meters square and 10 meters high, staffed by a manager, a chief engineer, a business deputy-manager, a construction deputy-manager, an administration deputy-manager, the Planning Department, the Confidential Documents Department, the Staff Department, the Bookkeeping Department, the Material Department, the Labor Department, the Labor & Wage Department, the Labor Supply Department, the Technical Department, the Designing Department, the Production Directives Department, the Technical Process Department, the Machine Operation Plant, the Shipbuilding Plant, and the Repair Plant.
33. Defense Department, Wonsan Shipyard: Newly built following the Armistice of 1953 at the same time with the Wonsan Shipyard; One story board structure with slate roof, 10 meters long, 8 meters wide and 6 meters high, defended by 20 guards, keeping the Wonsan Shipyard day and night and checking employees and commodities entering and leaving the enclosure, night patrols armed with burp guns (PPSh submarine guns) and hand-grenades.
34. Club House: Newly built following the Armistice of 1953 at the same time with the Wonsan Shipyard; Two story brick structure, with uncoated walls and cement-tiled roof, 20 meters long, 15 meters wide and 12 meters high, showing motion pictures and theatrical performances and holding conferences.
35. Breakwater: Early built during the Japanese occupation and at its tip stood a lighthouse, 3-4 meters high above the water surface.

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36. Mooring Place: Newly built ships and ships to repair were moored here to have their engines newly fixed, equipped with a repair slip and a new ship-dock.
37. Ship's Berth, Wonsan Fishing Station: 30 vessels of the Wonsan Fishing Station and sometimes 70-80 vessels, including those from other fishing stations, lay at anchor, the largest being 50-100 ton-crafts. The two meter high quay wall on the wharf was of cement-concrete, early built during the Japanese occupation, and remained unscathed during the Korean War.
38. Salt Preserving Plant, Wonsan Fishing Station: Newly built following the Armistice of 1953; One story iron post structure, with slate roof, but without walls, 12 meters high and 65 meters long. The shape of the building is shown in the diagram below:



The plant was engaged in unloading and disemboweling fish that were caught by the fishing boats, and preserved them in salt.

39. Warehouse, Wonsan Fishing Station: Newly built following the Armistice of 1953; One story brick structure, with uncoated walls and slate roof, 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 10 meters high, storing fishing tools, including fishing nets produced at the Sinp'o Net Factory in 50X1-HUM Hamgyong-namdo and the Ch'engjin Net Factory in Hamgyong-bukto, in addition to ropes made in the Cuyi Rope Factory at EB 47707 in Omp'o-ri, Kyong-song-gun, Hamgyong-bukto, up to 80% and the imports [redacted] up to 20%.
40. Office, Wonsan Fishing Station: Newly built following the Armistice of 1953; Two story brick structure, with cement-tiled roof, 20 meters square and 12 meters high, staffed by a manager, a chief engineer, a deputy-manager, the Planning Department, the Confidential Documents Department, the Staff Department, the Bookkeeping Office, the Material Department, the Labor & Wage Department, the Labor Department, the Fishing Department, the Processing Department, and 700 employees, including laborers, who were decreased to 400 at ordinary times.
41. Wonsan Central Market: Newly laid out following the Armistice of 1953; Opened each day under the management of the Wonsan-si People's Committee, selling all kinds of goods.

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42. Unused Wharf: Slanting at 30 degrees on the water surface, and it will be used for some definite purpose in the future.

43. Area in use by the Wonsan Shipyard: 50X1-HUM

44. Wonsan Petroleum Factory: [redacted] work was commenced to restore the old Petroleum Factory over its ruins of war, and when construction is completed, it will serve as a refinery of the synthetic oils being produced at Aoji, Hamgyong-bukto.

45. Factory Area, Wonsan-si:

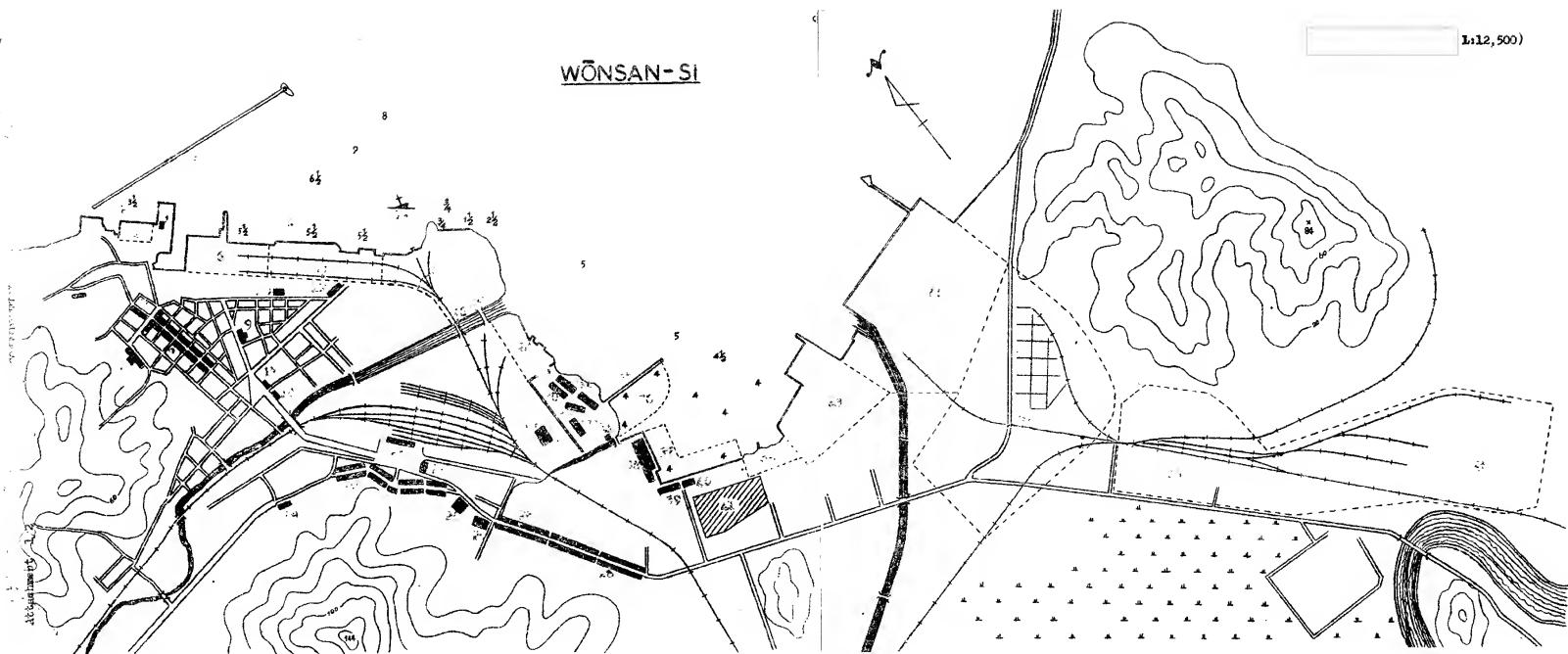
46. Wonsan Railroad Factory:

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(attach 2)

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I. City Plan of Majin-*Ap*

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Majin-*Ap*, the site of the Majin-gun government, had approximately 250,000 population before 25 June 1950 (the outbreak of the Korean War), which had been reduced to approximately 200,000. The adult male population could be classified by occupation as follows: fishing 40 percent, laborers and clerical workers employed by various enterprises and other organizations 40 percent, and farmers 20 percent. Majin-*Ap* was a town built on the basis of fishing industry, but its further development was expected centering around the Majin Shipyards which was a supergrade shipyard in NK. The Majin Port is a military port as well as a fishing port. In an official naval residence located at FB 067764 in Majin-*Ap* three Soviet advisors who served in the Majin Naval Base and the Majin Naval Officer's School lived. They wore civilian clothes. The Majin Naval Officer's School was moved to FB 208855 in Kwan'gok-tong, Kyungnung-gu, Hwangyung-bukto after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice). The school buildings totalled approximately 20, its cadets approximately 1,000, and its instructors approximately 20. It was a three-year school, offering: navigation course, engineering course, communication course, diving course, and two other courses. Naval servicemen on active duty and senior middle school graduates were eligible for enrollment in the school, and the cadets were appointed ensign upon graduation. As of the information date, several ensigns and junior lieutenants were attending the school as students.

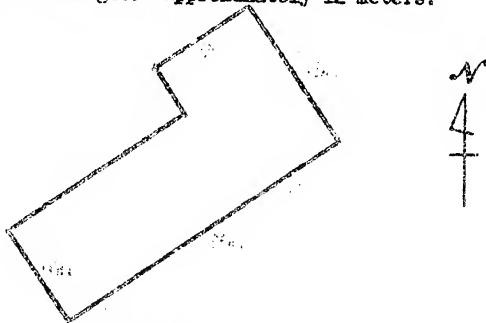
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Explanation of City Plan: (Attachment I)

1. Pier No. 1, Majin Port: Before 15 August 1945 it was called pier No. 3. Used by the NKP Navy. Usually approximately ten 50-ton torpedo boats and sweepers lay at anchor here. The NKP Navy force was in charge of the guard of the port. There were two Soviet-made 150-ton (sic) destroyers here.
2. Pier No. 2, Majin Port: Used by the NKP Navy. The sea around Pier No. 1 and No. 2 was dredged 7.5 to eight meters deep.
3. Location of Destroyed Cargo Ships: Cargo ships destroyed by Soviet airplanes immediately before 15 August 1945 were located in the sea at the following points: a 3,000-ton cargo ship at FB 065754 and FB 067756 each, and 6,000-ton cargo ship at FB 062747, FB 063747, and FB 065746 each. It was planned to eliminate these ships by 1961 by means of explosion.
4. Pier No. 3, Majin Port: Before 15 August 1945 it was called pier NO. 1. It was now under the management of the Majin Branch Office, Ch'ungjin Port, Marine Transportation Management Bureau, Ministry of Transportation, but was not in use. It seemed to have been scheduled for use in the future.
5. Office, Majin Base, NKP Navy: Before 15 August 1945 it was used as the office of the Manchurian Railroad Company. It had been slightly damaged during the Korean War, but was repaired after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice), and had been used as a NKP Navy base.

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Structure and Dimensions: Three-story brick building, with a conventional roof with cement tiles. Height: Approximately 12 meters.



Fuel Oil for NKP Navy Use: Approximately 30 freight cars containing fuel oil were always observed on the track from the office of the Najin Naval Base to Pier No. 1 and No. 2. They were managed by the Najin NKP Naval Base, and supplied the NKP Naval vessels with fuel oil.

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[redacted] there was no fuel tank in the Najin Port.

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6. Breakwater, T-shaped: Built long before 15 Aug st 1945. The part corresponding to the horizontal stroke of T was 30 meters long, and that corresponding to the vertical stroke was 60 meters long. It was approximately two meters high from the water, and was approximately five meters wide at the top.

7. Marine Professional School: The buildings totalled more than 10. Before 15 August 1945 they were used as apartments. Damaged during the Korean War and rehabilitated after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice).

Structure and Dimensions: Two-story brick buildings, each approximately 12 meters high, 15 meters wide, and 25 meters long, with a conventional roof with cement tiles and cement-coated walls.

Affiliation: Marine Transportation Management Bureau, Ministry of Transportation.

Courses: Three-year school; Qualification for enrollment: Senior middle graduate; All expenses after enrollment: Paid by the NK Government; Courses: Navigation course, engineering course, diving course, administration course; communication course; Graduates: Given the capacity of assistant engineer.

Number of Students: Approximately 200; Number of teachers: approximately 20; Vessels for practice: One 120-ton diesel engine boat with 22-knot speed and one 50-ton hot bulb engine boat with 12-knot speed; The boats sailed along the shore of Hamgyong-bukto.

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8. Najin Military Officer's School: Before 15 August 1945 it was used as official residences of the Manchurian Railroad Company. The damages it suffered during the Korean War were rehabilitated by about 50 percent, and had been used as the building of the Najin Military Officer's School since 1956.

Students: Junior lieutenants to captains on active duty; Three-year school.

Structure and Dimensions: Two-story brick building with cement-coated walls, and a conventional roof with cement tiles; Approximately 10 meters high, 20 meters long, 15 meters wide.

9. Najin Railroad Station: Built long before 15 August 1945. Damaged during the Korean War; Rehabilitated after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice); Structure and Dimensions: Two-story brick building; A part of the building was two-storied, and the rest single-storied; Approximately 12 meters high, 20 meters long, and 15 meters wide.

10. Bridge: Built of wood; five to six meters long, three meters wide, about 1.5 meters high from the water. The water below the bridge was shallow.

11. Iron Bridge: Approximately 1.5 meters high from the water below, five to six meters long. The water below the bridge was shallow.

12. Wooden Bridge: Approximately three meters long, three meters wide; Water flowed only when it rained.

13. Official Residences of NKP Naval Officers: Built before 15 August 1945. Damaged during the Korean War; Rehabilitated after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice); Inhabited by naval officers serving at the Najin Base and the Najin Officer's School. Twenty houses of which were two-storied, and the remaining 60 houses were single-storied. Two-story houses were each 10 meters high, eight meters wide, and 20 meters long. Single-storied ones were each three meters high, 12 meters long, and six meters wide. All the houses were built of bricks, and roofed with cement tiles.

14. Najin-gu People's Committee: Built after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice). Structure and Dimensions: Two-story brick building with cement-coated walls, and a conventional roof with cement tiles; Height: 10 meters; Length: 20 meters; Width: 15 meters. Posts: one chairman; one chief clerk; three vice chairmen; staff department; confidential document section; labor department; propaganda and agitation department; social security department; fishing department; general affairs department; education department; agriculture department; commercial department; forestry department; county (Kun) planning committee; county statistics division; construction committee.

15. Apartment, Najin Shipyard: Built before 15 August 1945 (the Liberation); Used by the Najin-gu People's Committee following 15 August 1945; Damaged

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during the Korean War; Rehabilitated after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice) and used as the apartment of the Najin Shipyard since. Structure and dimensions: Two-story brick building with cement-coated walls and a conventional roof with cement tiles; Height: 10 meters; 30 meters long; 10 meters wide; Had one dining hall for employees.

16. Foot Bridge: Wooden bridge built before 15 August 1945; Cut at the middle by air attacks during the Korean War; Rehabilitated after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice as a reinforced concrete bridge); 15 meters long, eight meters wide; The water below was usually 10 centimeters deep, but when it rained, it became about one meter deep sometimes.
17. Najin-gun Fire Station: Built before 15 August 1945 (the Liberation); Damaged during the Korean War; Rehabilitated after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice); Structure and Dimensions: Three-story brick building with cement-coated walls and a conventional roof with cement tiles; Height: Approximately 15 meters; Length: 15 meters; Width: 15 meters; Had three fire engines and about 30 fire fighters; Frequency of fire in Najin-gun: Once or twice a year, or none at all throughout a whole year sometimes.
18. Najin-gun Branch Office, Central Bank: Used as a bank building before 15 August 1945; Slightly damaged during the Korean War; Rehabilitated after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice); Structure and Dimensions: Two-story brick building with cement-coated walls and a conventional roof with cement tiles; The interior was single-storied; Height: eight meters; Length: 15 meters; Width: 15 meters.
19. Najin-gun Party Committee: Built before 15 August 1945; Slightly damaged during the Korean War; Rehabilitated after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice); Structure and Dimensions: Two-story concrete building; Flat-floor roof; Height: 10 meters; Length: 15 meters; Width: 15 meters. Posts: One chairman; four vice chairmen; organization department; staff department; propaganda and agitation department; industry department; Party membership certificate section; confidential document section; accounting department; Number of personnel: Approximately 70 including Chairman KIM Chin-hae (MTA); Most of the personnel worked out in various districts under the jurisdiction of the county (Kun); The Organization Department and the Propaganda Department had the largest personnel.
20. Najin Motion Picture Hall: Built before 15 August 1945 (the Liberation); Damaged during the Korean War; Rehabilitated after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice); Structure and Dimensions: Two-story brick building; Cement-coated walls; Conventional Roof with cement tiles; Height: 12 meters; Width and length unknown; Screens motion pictures three times on week days and four times on Sundays.
21. Foot Bridge: Built before 15 August 1945; Slightly damaged during the Korean War; Rehabilitated after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice); Built of wood; Length: 10 meters; Width: five meters; Height from the water below: 3 meters.

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22. Iron Bridge: Built before 15 August 1945 (the Liberation); No damage during the Korean War; Height from the water below: four meters; Length: 10 meters; Not in use [redacted] Seemed to have been scheduled for not use in the future.

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23. Najin Shipyard (Attachment II)

Built on the former site of an iron works of the Manchurian Railroad Company. A sketch (attachment II) of the Najin Shipyard reads as follows:

- 1) Security Department: Single-story wooden shack; Conventional roof with slates; Height: three meters; Width and length: 10 meters each; Number of guard posts: four; Weapons used: During nighttime Soviet rifles and handgrenades were used.
- 2) Welding Plant: Structure and Dimensions: Single-story brick building; Conventional roof with cement tiles; Height: 10 meters; Length: 20 meters; Width: 15 meters.
- 3) Shipbuilding Plant: Built wooden vessels; Structure and dimensions: Single-story brick building; Conventional roof with slates; Height: 12 meters; Length: 50 meters; Width: 15 meters.
- 4) Shipbuilding Plant: Built iron vessels; Other details are the same as above 3).
- 5) Iron Works: Structure and dimensions: Single-story brick building; Conventional roof with slates; Height: 10 meters; Length: 30 meters; Width: 20 meters; Equipped with ironsmith tools and instruments including lathes, shapers, and drilling machines.
- 6) Club: Structure and dimensions: Brick building; Conventional roof with slates; Height: 10 meters; Length: 30 meters; Width: 20 meters; Used for motion picture screening and meetings; Motion pictures were shown as part of the cultural activities of this shipyard without charge.
- 7) Office, Najin Shipyard: Structure and dimensions: Three-story brick building; Conventional roof with cement tiles; Height: 15 meters; Length and width: 30 meters each.
- 8) Lumber Storage: Stored lumber which was either imported from the Soviet Union or shipped from the Musan Forestry Station, Hamgyong-bukto and which was used in mine sweeper and torpedo boat construction.
- 9) Building Unidentified: Single-story brick building; Conventional roof with cement tiles; Height: six meters; Length and width: 20 meters each.

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10) Building Unidentified: Single-story brick building; Conventional roof with cement tiles; Height: six meters; Length and width: 20 meters each.

11) Deck: Approximately 50 meters long; Approximately 10 meters submerged under the water.

12) Barbed Wire Fence:

13) Rail Track: Laid after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice); Extended from the Majin Railroad Station; Good hauled from the Majin Station: Timber; coke; labor protection goods; coal; etc.

14) Guard Posts.

History of Majin Shipyard:

The Majin Shipyard was commissioned [] under the name of the June 25th Factory with KIM Pong-kwan(NTA) (former chairman of the Ch'angjin-ai People's Committee). [] shipbuilding technicians were selected from various shipyards including the ship repair factory in Unggi, Hangyong-bukto, and the facilities of this shipyard were extended. [] this shipyard went under the control of the Ship Management Bureau, Ministry of Machine Industry, and it was renamed the Majin Shipyard, and became a supergrade enterprise. KIM Pong-kwan remained in the position of its manager. Ships manufactured: mine sweepers; 50-ton torpedo boats; 150-ton destroyers; Wooden cargo boats of 50 to 250 tons; 100-ton fishing boats; Drag boats under 100 tons; Passenger boats under 150 tons; etc. The hot bulb engines used in wooden vessels were manufactured by the Pukchung, Nagyon, and Hach'on Machine Manufactories, and the diesel engines used in iron vessels were imported from the Soviet Union, China, and Czechoslovakia. A 10,000-ton dock was to be built by 1961.

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Posts: One manager; one chief engineer; two deputy chief engineers; business deputy manager; administrative deputy manager; construction deputy manager; planning department; confidential document section; staff department; bookkeeping office; labor wage department; labor department; materials and equipment department; labor supply department; general affairs department; designing department; technical department; production directive department; construction department; technical process department.

24. Majin Fishing Station:

Built after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice) on the site of the fishing association which existed during the occupation days and which was destroyed during the Korean War.

A. Office: Structure and Dimensions: Single-story brick building;

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Conventional roof with slates; Height: six meters; Length: 20 meters; Width: 15 meters; Posts: One manager; one chief engineer; one deputy manager; planning department; staff department; confidential documents section; labor department; labor wage department; materials and equipment department; bookkeeping department; fishing department; processing department; Class III enterprise; 300 employees; 100 to 150 female fish cleaning workers were hired additionally during the busiest fishing season; Fishing: Fishing boats caught Alaska pollock from October to February next year moving northward from Wonsan to Hamgyong-bukto, mackerels from May to July, and flounders and cods during the remaining seasons of the year; Prospect: There was some possibility of this fishing station's being promoted to a Class II enterprise.

- B. Refrigeration Warehouse: Structure and Dimensions: Single-story brick building with a conventional roof with cement tiles; Height: 12 meters; Length: 35 meters; Width: 30 meters; Caught fish were temporarily stored here before shipment; They were shipped to other regions as well as this country.
- C. Club: Structure and Dimensions: Single-story brick building with a conventional roof with cement tiles; Height: seven meters; Length: 25 meters; Width: 15 meters; Used for meetings, motion pictures, and dramas, approximately three times a month.
- D. Fishing Instruments Warehouse: Structure and Dimensions: Single-story wooden building with clay walls and a conventional roof with cement tiles; Height: five meters; Length: 20 meters; Width: 15 meters; Stored: rope; boat engine parts; fishing nets; fatigue suits; rubber boots, etc.
- E. Pickling Workshop: Structure and Dimensions: Single-story wooden building without walls and with a conventional roof with slates; Height: eight meters; Length: 30 meters; Width: 15 meters; Fish were cleaned and pickled here; Pickled fish were partly consumed in this county (Kun) and partly shipped to other regions.

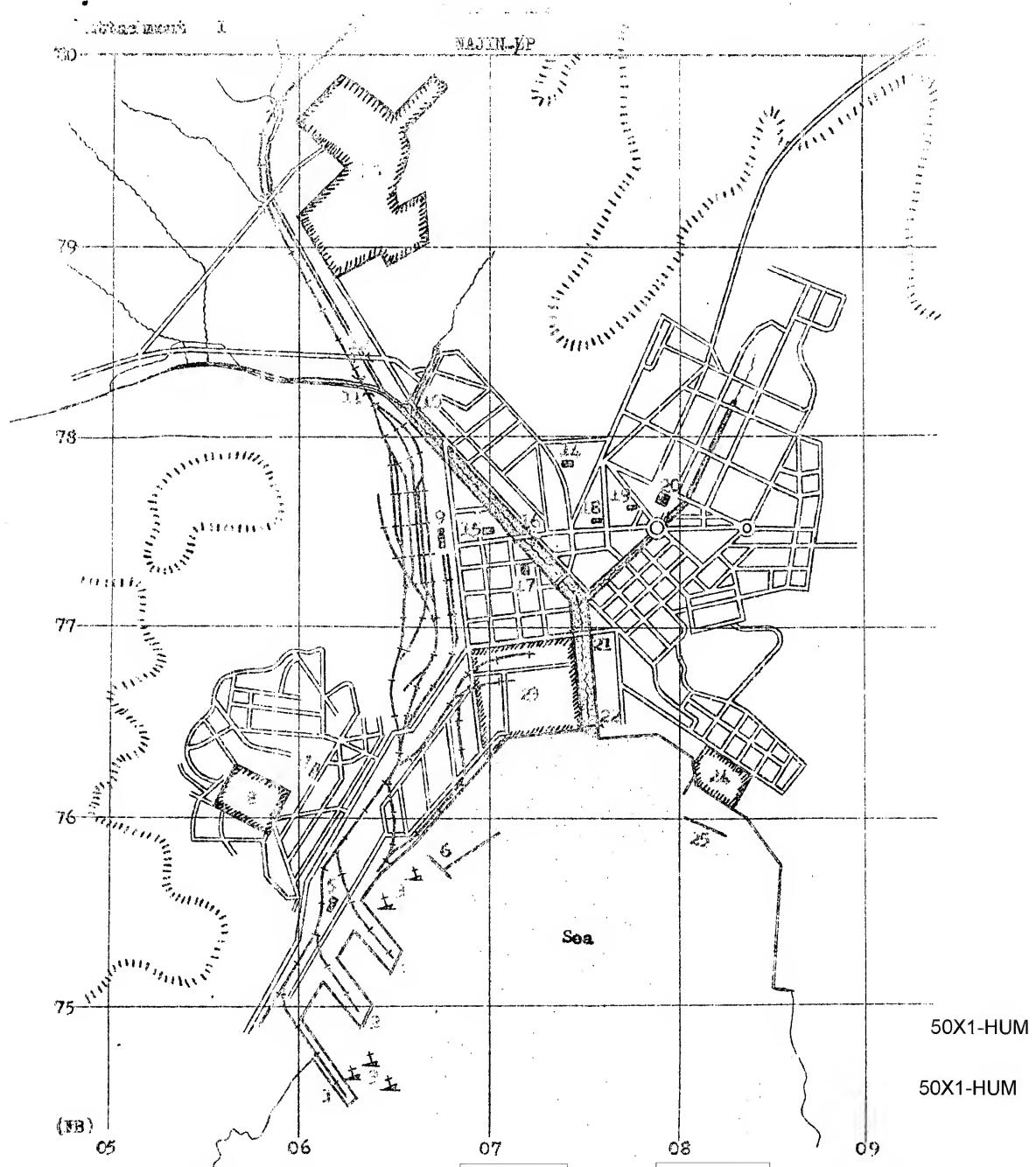
25. Breakwaters:

Built before 15 August 1945; Suffered no damage during the Korean War; The longer one was L-shaped and 80 meters long; Approximately two meters high from the water.

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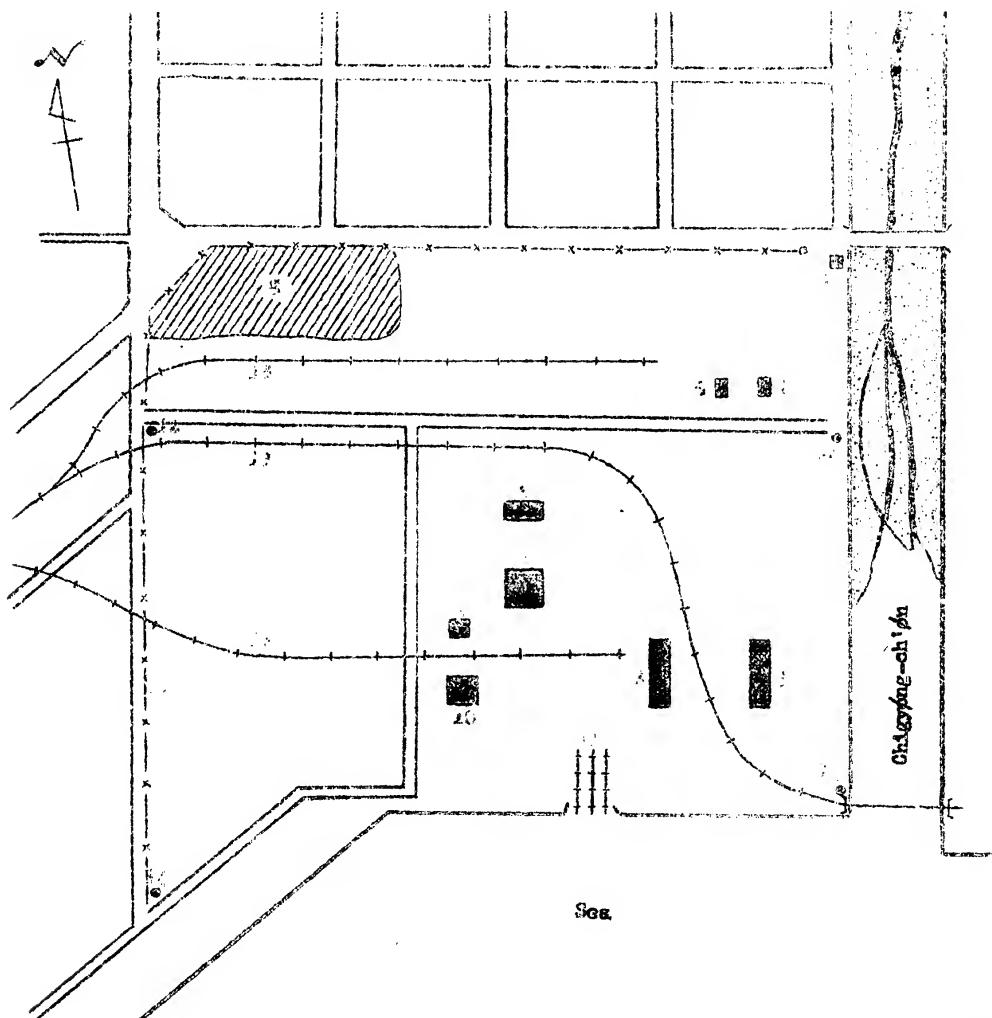
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G-2, R-2, S-2, A-

Attachment II

Sketch of Nodda Building Area



LOCATION: [REDACTED] ($41^{\circ}14'N$, $130^{\circ}18'E$)
[REDACTED] 1:12,500; CITY PLAN

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